CME

CME POST-TEST

EXPIRATION DATE: DECEMBER 2021

All post-tests must be completed and submitted online.

Earn Category I CME Credit by reading both CME articles in this issue, reviewing the post-test, then taking the online test at http://cme.aapa.org. Successful completion is defined as a cumulative score of at least 70% correct. This material has been reviewed and is approved for 1 hour of clinical Category I (Preapproved) CME credit by the AAPA.

INHERITED CANCER SUSCEPTIBILITY SYNDROMES

1. **How many ICSS have been identified?**
   a. Fewer than 25
   b. More than 100
   c. Fewer than 10
   d. More than 50

2. **Which statement about the characteristics of ICSS is correct?**
   a. Most of these syndromes are autosomal recessive.
   b. Patients with ICSS have a genetic mutation inherited from one or both parents.
   c. ICSS also is known as the familial cancer predisposition risk index.
   d. ICSS represents more than 20% of all cancers.

3. **Which statement about ICSS is correct?**
   a. Routine screening for ICSS in the general population is recommended.
   b. Genetic testing should be used for patients who seek testing due to anxiety provoked by media promotions or internet information.
   c. Prevalence of even the most common ICSS is rare.
   d. Different ICSS tend to have symptoms that appear to have similar consistent patterns.

4. **Which of the following is *not* a finding that serves as a genetic red flag?**
   a. Four or more first-degree relatives with the same cancer type or a known ICSS
   b. Cancer diagnosed at an unusually young age
   c. Cancer that develops bilaterally in paired organs, such as the kidneys or breasts
   d. Multiple different cancer types occurring in the same person independently

5. **Which statement about HBOC is correct?**
   a. BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations carry up to a 90% lifetime risk of breast cancer and up to an 86% lifetime risk of ovarian cancer.
   b. HBOC is not associated with the diagnosis of premenopausal breast cancer.
   c. It is the result of a mutation on one of the tumor-suppressor genes BRCA1 or BRCA2.
   d. Genetic mutations account for less than 2% of breast cancer cases.

CLEFT LIP AND PALATE

6. **Which statement about the pathophysiology of cleft lip and cleft palate is correct?**
   a. Cleft lip is a birth defect that likely develops in response to intrauterine exposure to illicit drugs.
   b. Cleft lip and cleft palate never occur simultaneously.
   c. In a patient with cleft lip, the lip does not completely fuse during fetal development.
   d. Cleft lip and cleft palate involve different genetic mutations.

7. **About how many infants in the United States are affected by cleft lip and palate each year?**
   a. 175,000
   b. 100,000
   c. 23,000
   d. 7,000

8. **Which statement about cleft lip and cleft palate is correct?**
   a. Unilateral cleft lip is reported to be more predominant on the right side.
   b. Bilateral cleft lip is more common in males.
   c. Bilateral cleft lip is more common in females.
   d. Cleft palate only is more common in males.

9. **Which of the following is *not* a risk factor for development of an orofacial cleft?**
   a. smoking and using tobacco products
   b. very low maternal BMI
   c. genetics
   d. folate deficiency

10. **Which statement about clinical characteristics of cleft lip and cleft palate is correct?**
    a. The CDC estimates that 30% of children born with cleft lip or cleft lip and palate and 50% born with CPO are associated with a syndrome or genetic defect.
    b. Children with cleft lip or palate typically do not require additional care after surgical correction.
    c. Unlike cleft lip or cleft lip and palate, CPO is less likely. to be associated with a syndrome or genetic defect.
    d. Infants born with CPO can have trouble with feedings, but are unlikely to have recurrent otitis media and dental issues.